## Amusements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-"Flying Dutchman." BOOTH'S TREATRE-Closed. CHICKERING HALL-8-Concert. Daly's THEATRE-2 and 8:15-"Seven-Twenty-Eight." FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S-"The Mascot." GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-" Corsican Brothers." HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-2 and 8-"Siberia." HENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—" Pinafore."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—" Young Mrs. Win-

NIBLO'S GARDEN-8-" Fritz." BAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-S-San Francisco Min-

THALIA TREATRE-8-" Julius Cæsar." THEATRE COMIQUE—8-" McSoriey's Inflation."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8-" A Parisian Romanes."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—7:45-"The Silver King."

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## Business Nonces.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" fluv always At SYPHER & Co.'s Storage Warehouse, 1,354 Broadway, Furniture, Baggage, Carriages and Pictures stored Special attention to packing, boxing and moving, for city or country. Rooms of various sizes at low rates, Body Brussels Carpets, 5 frames, new and lestrable styles, at \$1 10 per yard.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO., Sixth-ave, and 13th-st.

Brummell's celebrated Cough Drops are used by over 9,000 people daily to relieve an colds. Keep a box of them in your house. LESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE, Library Tables, Bookcases, &c.,

Tables, Bookcases, &C.,
manufactured by
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulcon-st., New-York.
CELEBRATED WOOTON DESKS,
CUTLET'S PATENT ROLL DESK,
DANNER'S PATENT REVOLVING BOOKCASE. "EASTER GREETINGS."
Set of four fine embossed EASTER CARDS, by mail, on religit of six Sc, stamps. WHITING, 50 Nassau-st, N. Y. The MODEMANN PEERLESS ARTIFICIAL TEETH The MODEMANN FEERLESS ARTIFICAL TERMS of not exhibit unsightly divisions on the gum. Exceedingly fine full sets, perfectly adapted to the anatom of the mouth, and guaranteed to stand the test of time, \$4.87 and \$10. Painless extracting with pure, fresh, airrout oxide, or langhing sas, direct from the cylinder, improvemented, half the usual price, and no charge if artificial toether to be inserted. In this department a lady in strendance fresh repaired in 50 minutes. Sets made in three hours if required. No, 502 and 504 3d avec, southwest corner 3th-st. spacious and private entrance; first door below \$4th-st.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS. -500 pieces Raw Silk and Jute Tapestries from 45c. per yard; worth 85c. and 81. SHEFFARD KNAPP & CO., Sixth-ave. and 13th-st.

## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States. 

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning ts o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Dean of Canterbury has received a letter containing a threat to blow up the deanery on the occasion of the enthronement of new Archbishop. - The Minister Worship and Schools in the Duchy of Gotha has been killed by a disappointed officeseeker, who committed suicide. - Nihilists threaten to blow up the Kremlin on the occasion of the coronation if the Czar does not grant a Constitution. - Accidents to several steamships are reported, = A Parnellite has been declared elected to succeed John Dillon in the House of Commons.

Domestic .- George R. Sage has been appointed United States Judge for the Southern District of Ohio to succeed Judge White. === In the Star Route trial evidence concerning the Price drafts was excluded yesterday, and the cross-examination of General Brady was resumed. —— The Democrats of Rhode Island completed their State ticket and ex-Governor Sprague was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. === The Exchange Bank of Denver, Col., suspended payment. - General Diaz arrived in Chicago and was received by Mayor Harrison and a committee. === The New-Jersey Senate rejected a proposition for the taxation of railroads. = The death of five persons was caused by a collision of oyster pungies in the Wicomico River, Virginia.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- George W. Conkling, who killed the broker Haverstick, was committed to the Tombs yesterday. === A committee of the Church Temperance Society presented a number of questions to the Police Commissioners. — Julian Hawthorne discussed "The Modern Novel" at the Nineteenth Century Club. — Farmers complained that they were prevented from sending milk to the city. \_\_\_\_ The fifty-third commencement of the College of Pharmacy was held. Wall Street was excited over the talk of a duel be tween Baron Bleichroeder and Washington Seligman. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41219 grains), 83.79 cents, === Stocks were duli and lower, and closed weak.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cloudy and slightly warmer weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 51°; lowest, 20°

For unblushing assurance the Rev. Edward Cowley, ex-convict and ex-Shepherd of the Shepherd's Fold, is entitled to the first premium. He has asked the Legislature to overturn the judgment of the Court which sent him to prison for a year and made him pay a fine of \$250 for starving little Louis Victor. Also, he would be pleased to have the Legislature pay the debts he incurred in starving the lambs in his Fold to the amount of \$6,500. It would undoubtedly be a pleasant thing for Mr. Cowley and the Church which still allows him to remain in its ministry if the action of the Court could be repudiated.

The inquiries which the Committee on the Enforcement of the Excise Laws have put to the Police Commissioners must strike the Board as uppleasant. They are made in a perfectly respectful manner, but still they are homethrusts. Recalling, apparently, the predicament fell by attempting to reply to the committee on the spot, the Police Commissioners decided to answer these questions in writing. This was wise. But the questions are so searching that the Board will have difficulty even after great deliberation in framing satisfactory answers. Indeed, it is hard to see how they can avoid convicting themselves by their own words.

The milk war is assuming larger proportions, and unless some of the methods of conducting it are changed the trouble is likely to become serious soon. "Spilling Committees," composed of rough-looking men said to be in the employ of the Milk Producers' Association, are at work in Orange County and elsewhere, and are using force to keep the farmers from sending milk on to New-York. This ought to be promptly stopped by the County authorities. Everybody is anxious to see the farmers come out ahead of the middlemen in the fight; but the leading farmers who are actively engaged in conducting the campaign cannot afford to resort to trades-union methods to accomplish their ends.

A sincere desire for harmony and cash explains the threatening invasion of this country by the Irish leaders. Mr. Egan is already here, apparently moved to gentle haste in quitting his native land by the statements of the informer Carey. Mr. Parnell will soon arrive by way of Paris. Mr. Egan finds everywhere "enthusiasm and encouragement which will not be without fruit." Other observers have seen reason recently to believe that Irish enthusiasm in America was considerably chilled by the complications between Land League funds and assassination circles, not to mention the mismanagement of the money of the League. Be this as it may; Mr. Egan should not be oversanguine touching the support he would get here for "a physical force movement" against Eugland. He is reckoning without his host-the United States Government.

If the Assembly can get time to give the real interests of this city a few moments' deliberation they will do well to consider the bill which passed the Senate yesterday, compelling telegraph companies and similar corporations to put their wires under ground. The companies will have to come to it some time, and the sooner the expensive job is over the more comfortable it will be for everybody. The amendment authorizing the city to do the work if the companies will not, is a good one if there | with abusing The Tribune for meddling in is a clause in it making the expense a lien on the property of the companies. But the first step should be one of prevention; the second, one against the wires that are the worst nuisance and the least of a necessity. In other words, stop the stringing of fresh wires for anybody, or for any purpose, telegraph, telephone or electric light. Then, before anybody else is disturbed, force the wires for electric light, which are heavy, conspicuous and specialty dangerous, to go under ground. After that it will be time enough to attack the older systems, on which the convenience of the community at large is more dependent.

The efforts of the Democrats at Albany to insert in the Supply bill an unconstitutional appropriation of \$20,000 for the Roman Catholic Protectory of this city have brought about the temporary defeat of the bill itself. Last week only six members of the Assembly could muster courage to demand the yeas and nays on the bill; but yesterday twenty-six of them pulled themselves together and voted against the measure. If the bill is reported to the Assembly again to-day, it should be without this item. Aside from constitutional reasons, there is no justice in giving the Protectory any more public aid than it gets now through regular channels. It has been asserted in the Assembly, and never successfully denied there or elsewhere, that the institution makes profit on the city's allowance for each child which the authorities send to it. Why, then, should the doman Catholic Protectory have help, and not ail the other institutions like it which are equally worthy ? It is not because this is under Roman Catholic control that we object to helping it. The principle and the precedent would be just as bad if the appropriation were for an Episcopal or Presbyterian institution.

RESULTS OF THE PRISON INQUIRY. The report of the committee which has been investigating the condition of our State prisons was submitted to the Legislature yesterday. It is an interesting document, and contains recommendations which meet our warm approval. As was to have been expected, the more extreme charges of inhuman treatment of convicts were found to be untrue. The charges that convicts had died from cruel treatment could not be sustained, and while it was shown that there had been, under former management, extreme cases of cruelty at Sing Sing, there was no satisfactory proof, of anything of the kind under the present control. The mafority of the committee declare that the present safeguards against inhuman treatment under the contract system are ample to prevent it, and are so well enforced that abuses seldom or never appear. They find also that the price paid for contract labor is not far from its fair market value. A minority of the committee, consisting of three members, denounce the contract system and recommend its discontinuance. They also condemn the management of Sing Sing Prison. It is evident from both reports that the abuses charged by sensational newspaper articles were in nearly all instances gross exaggerations, and that the management of our prisons is in the main both humane and business-like.

The recommendations submitted in the ma jority report are aimed at the reform of specific defects in the present system, and are designed to increase the safeguards against abuses. There are twelve of them, and they include the appointment of a special commission to investigate the whole subject of prison management regular and thorough investigations by the Superintendent; extra compensation for prisoners who are willing to perform work in excess of their daily task, the surplus to go to the prisoner's family, if he has one; the strict prohibition of corporal punishment; freedom for each prisoner to communicate in writing to the Superintendent or the Governor at least once a month; extra requirements for the maintenance of cleanliness; and instruction in common English branches. These are all wise suggestions, and are all in the interest of the prisoners. We trust that the legislation necessary for their enforcement will be adopted. There is only one desire in the public mind on this subject, and that is that the prisoners be surrounded with such safeguards and such means of instant communication with the State officials that if by any chance they fall into the hands of an inhuman keeper, his cruelty cannot be concealed. We do not believe there is a State in the Union whose prison system is superior to that of New-York, and if it is possible to make it even better than it is now, by all means let the improvements be adopted at once.

The great significance of this report lies in the fact that it is a tribute of Democrats to the soundness of the Republican prison system. into which the members of the Excise Board | The investigation was made in response to

Democratic charges of mismanagement, and was conducted by a Democratic committee appointed by a Democratic Speaker. That committee is forced to admit that the main charges could not be sustained and that the convicts are managed without cruelty to themselves and with great advantage to the State. Even the contract system, which the Democrats are so eager to abolish, is approved. The Democratic statesmen have been charging that this system not only subjects the convicts to ernel treatment, but introduces unfair competition with free labor. Both these charges are specifically refuted by the report. It is doubtless too much to expect that the bills now pending for the abolition of the system will be withdrawn, but we do not see how their authors can have the audacity to push them in the face of this report. THE TRIBUNE has maintained that the contract system ought not to be disturbed, because it is the only one under which the prisons have been made self-sustaining. We have maintained that it was a wise and humane system, and it gives us much pleasure to find a Democratic committee forced to the same conclusion by incontrovertible evidence. If the Democrats in the Legislature are so shortsighted as to continue to assail the system after this verdict, we can safely leave them to get their deserts from the people of the State.

We commend the findings of the committee to those Southern journals which were recently much exercised because THE TRIBUNE commented severely upon the official declarations of brutal treatment of convicts in Southern prisons, and did not get excited in advance of any evidence about the alleged brutalities in New-York. We call their attention to the fact that no sooner were the brutalities alleged here than an investigation was ordered, and the truth sought without prejudice. More than that, although the charges were not proved, legislation is recommended guarding against possible abuses in the future. Has anything of the kind been done in the South? We quoted, in the article which excited so much anger, extracts from the official reports of the officers of the Alabama Penitentiary charging inhuman cruelty and disgusting filth in the management of convicts there. Has the Alabama Legislature done anything about these complaints? Have the public journals of the South called for an investigation either in Alabama or any other State, for the same abuses exist in all of them? If so we have not had the good fortune to hear of it. They have contented themselves their affairs.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, The debate in the Dominion Parliament on Monday night was significant as revealing the attitude of political parties in relation to reciprocity of trade with the United States. The Liberals are anxious to secure for Canada all the commercial advantages of her own contipent. They have no difficulty in proving that the natural market for her surplus products is the United States, and consequently advocate the reopening of negotiations for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty. The Conservatives, on the other hand, assume that there is no reason to expect that the United States Government will sanction reciprocity on the basis of an exchange of natural products, or on any terms acceptable to Canada. They contend, therefore, that it will not be dignified for the Dominion Government to take the initiative in any steps toward reciprocity. They hold that the true course for the Dominion is to develop its own industries by means of a high tariff and railway extension rather than to make free trade overtures which will inevitably be rejected. This is a free rendering of the speeches in this desultory debate, but the relations of the parties to reciprocity are correctly indicated. Now the position of the Conservatives seem

to us entirely logical. The Dominion cannot reasonably expect the removal of the customs line under the present circumstances. It was nine years ago that the Canadian proposals for nothing has occurred to modify public opinion on that question in the United States. Why should this country renounce an economic policy under which it has prospered as no other nation in history has prospered before? The customs line on the southwest frontier may be removed so as to facilitate the exchange of products that are essentially dissimilar, and to open a market for American manufactures. On the northern frontier there are common products and similar conditions of soil, climate and natural resources; and the Dominion, moreover, is a dependency of a free-trade Power, from which the manufactures of the United States have required systematic protection. The customs line on that frontier is, therefore, an essential element of the economic policy of this country, and there is no disposition on this side to modify it at present. No sooner, moreover, were the people of the Dominion convinced that a renewal of reciprocity was not to be expected for many years than they deliberately adopted the high-tariff system for themselves; and under it they have already acquired a surplus of revenue and materially improved their position. The Conservatives, who advocated the high tariff, have every reason to believe that the people of the Dominion are favorably impressed with the economic results of that policy, so far as they are themselves affected by it. Since, therefore, there is no chance for reciprocity on the part of the United States, and a lack of interest in the Dominion. the leaders of the Government party are justified in discountenancing the reopening of negotiations.

This question has an important bearing upon the future destiny of Canada. Professor Goldwin Smith was convinced ten years ago that the annexation of the Provinces to the United States was inevitable. Dr. Bender takes the same view in an article in the current number of The North American Review. He contends that while there is no systematic agitation for annexation afoot, there are a million of Irish Canadians who secretly favor it, the French Canadians are wholly uninfluenced by imperial considerations, republicanism is growing more popular every day, and the masses already feel that their fortunes are involved in the fate of the northern continent. He considers the prosperity of the Provinces to be dependent upon their intimate commercial relations with the United States, and looks upon the migration of thousands of Canadians across the border every year as a preliminary to the annexation of the territory itself a little later. This is a Canadian view of annexation, which will probably be ridiculed by political leaders in Toropto and Ottawa. Protestations of loyalty to the mother State are never wanting in the Provincial and Dominion Parliaments, and in the absence of leaders and agitators annexation may seem to them an impracticable suggestion. Yet the presence in the United States of a million or more of British and French Canadians who have crossed the border must exert a powerful influence upon the few millions who have been left behind. It must be operating, as Dr. Bender says, as a mighty moral force in the interest of peace and closer communion.

Now Americans will welcome the annexation

complished without causing any strain in the relations between the United States and Great Britain. They will not make any attempt to forestall by indiscreet invitations or political solicitations the natural tendencies of the Canadian population. Such a movement must be spontaneous, and any efforts on the part of Americans to hasten it will only have the effect of retarding it. But it is only a matter of common prudence to maintain an economic system which will tend to promote a consummation so advantageous both to the United States and to the Provinces. Now that the Canadians have broken away from the English system of free trade and adopted the American plan of promoting home industries, they should be encouraged to persevere in their new policy. They should not be enabled to enjoy the privilege of an unrestricted exchange of products with the United States so long as they remain a dependency of a foreign Power. Let them build up their industries as Americans have built up theirs, and let reciprocity come when they are prepared to enter upon their obvious destiny.

### A SWELLING TIDE.

The surprising magnitude of imports in the calendar year 1882 gives unusual interest to the returns for that year, which have now been published. The increase in imports, in comparison with 1881, was \$82,600,000, or over 12 per cent. But in textiles the increase was \$30,677,114, or over 20 per cent, as the following shows:

were to assell more to the			
	1882.	1881.	Increase.
Stik and silk goods. Wool and weollens Cetton goods. Flax and flax goods Jute and jute goods Hemp and h'mp g's	\$55,514,216 53,784,300 36,095,169 19,907,928 10,687,834 5,975,859	#44,603,059 41,546,139 31,592,754 18,249,772 10,416,325 4,878,143	\$10,911,157 12,238,161 4,500,415 1,658,156 271,509 1,097,716
Total	\$181.963,306	\$151,286,192	\$30,677,114

The value of silk imported was over \$14,000,009, against \$11,500,000 of raw wool, so that the value of woollen goods imported exceeded a little the value of silk goods. Relatively the largest increase was in woollen goods-over 30 per cent. Over \$4,000,000 of this was in dress goods; \$2,700,000 in cloths and cassimeres, and about as much more in miscellaneous manufactures. In silk there was no increase in dress goods, but about 66 per cent in "other manufactures." In cottons, also, \$3,500,000 of the increase was in "mannfactures not elsewhere enumerated." In jute the gain was wholly in the raw article, and in hemp almost wholly. The next increase in importance was in sugar and molasses, of which the value imported was \$109,123,976, and the increase \$16,333,506. This includes the rapidly growing imports from the Sandwich Islands, last year amounting to \$7,289,555. The quantity of brown sugar alone imported last year was 2,188,000,000 pounds, or about 1,000,000 tons.

The increase in the aggregate value of iron and steel imported was not very large. Including 213,987 tons of tin plates and 589,611 tons of ore, the aggregate value was \$68,715,535, against \$63,777,729 in 1881. an increase of \$4,937,806, or less than 8 per cent. The quantities specified in the official return are as follows:

Iron and Steel, tons.	1892.	1881.
Pig and manufactured	831,352 146,956 589,611 913,987	862,826 134,917 752,887 183,005
Total	1,781,906	1,968,635

But besides these are large items not yet stated officially in quantities, such as steel blooms, of which the quantity must have exceeded 232,000 tons, judging from the value and steel in forms not otherwise provided for, in value nearly equal to steel blooms, though doubtless smaller in quantity; and in these items the increase in importations has been remarkably large. It is probable, therefore, that the quantity of iron and steel imported reciprocity were repulsed, and in the interval was fully as large in 1882 as in 1881, including ore, and it certainly was larger excluding

The increase in imports of crude india-rubber was remarkable, as well as the advance in price, which has been mainly due to the desperate efforts of a single operator to control the markets of the world. The quantity arriving last year was 25,000,000 pounds, against 19,000,000 pounds in 1881, but the value increased from \$10,870,406 in 1881 to \$17,633,433 in 1882. Including manufactured rubber, of which imports are insignificant, the increase in value imported was \$6,849,126. In leather there was also considerable increase, \$1,377,189, or about 12 per cent; in tobacco and cigars \$1,210,718, or about 15 per cent; in spirits and wine \$966,994, or 10 per cent; and in wood and manufactures thereof \$1,887,211, or over 20 per cent. Including the few items already enumerated, we have an increase of more than \$64,000,000, or over three-fourths of the

On the other hand, there was a marked decrease in the imports of some important articles, mainly in the free list. Coffee was one: the value imported was only \$45,892,845 last year, against \$50,911,850 in 1881, although the quantity imported was about 9 per cent larger, and over 506,000,000 pounds. In tea. there was a decrease both in quantity and in value, the loss in value being \$4,300,000, or over 20 per cent. In hides there was a decrease of \$2,500,000, or over 8 per cent, and in drugs, dyes and chemicals embraced in the free list a small decrease, although the value of dutiable drugs and chemicals increased more than \$800,000. In argols the increase was large, and in indigo, but in medicinal barks, camphor, cochineal, cutch, dyewoods in sticks, and in gums, the imports decreased. The total value of all articles of this class, dutiable and free, was \$28,747.670, against \$28,220,064 in 1881, although the increase in the dutiable list was \$840,000. The greatest change as to breadstuffs was a great increase, from \$580,000 to \$2,087,000, in imports of pease and beans.

It will be noticed, in this review of the imports in 1882, that the greatest increase has been in two classes; first, in articles used as materials of industry, and second, in finished products not specifically coumerated, which have slipped through the meshes of the old tariff with greatly increasing volume every year. Among the raw materials may be mentioned the following :

	1882.	1881.	Increase.
India-rubber, crude. Silk. raw Wool, raw Jute, raw Jute, raw Wood and boards. Indigo Argols Tia, pigs Zine, pigs Lron, pig and scrap.	\$17,633,433 14,098,232 11,511,732 5,126,581 5,938,934 12,972,016 2,724,854 8,041,404 5,836,082 1,024,324 12,633,152	9,690,985 4,845,635 5,169,858 10,849,988	2,948,676
Eleven items	\$93,540,744	\$72,954,450	\$19,586,994

To these may properly be added, as materials of important industries, leather, in which the increase was \$1,321,338; tin plates, in which the increase was \$3,088,254, and the very large though not accurately stated increase in steel blooms and ingots. On the other hand. the increase in articles not especially enumerof the Canadian Provinces if it can ever be ac- ated was very large, particularly in cotton, woollen, silk, flax, and iron and steel, thus: 1882. | 1881. | Increase.

\$23,672,862 \$20,195,027 6,873,110 3,794,669 20,173,946 12,413,113 5,392,849 2,974,920 12,990,233 9,949,918 6,177,077 5,771,691 \$8,477,835 2,778,541 7,760,833 418,829 5,040,315 405,386 \$72,980,077 \$55,098,338 \$17,881,739 Six items ..

These two classes, with the large increase in sugar, cover about three-fourths of the entire increase in imports, and the importations of all these have been materially affected by the new tariff. The returns for the next fiscal year, compared with those of the present year, will doubtless present some very interesting and instructive contrasts.

#### SPOOKS.

A tremendous ghost story comes from Hartford. There is a "haunted house" there which is fairly crowded with spooks. They pervade it from attic to basement and conduct themselves as if they owned the place. Ghosts are usually credited with moving with a light, noiseless trend, but the Hartford variety do not do that. They invariably tread heavily, and if there is a loose board in the floor they make it squeak. This peculiarity seems to indicate that they originally came from Chicago, if the endless series of gibes at the big feet of Chicago maidens have any foundation in fact. They first appeared in the sitting-room, walking heavily about while the lady of the house was alone in the dining-room below. When she came up stairs and ooked in the room the footsteps ceased; and nobody was visible. After repeating this performance several times, the spooks tried a change, and began to walk heavily about the hall and up and down the stairs during the night. They enjoyed this apparently, for they did it every night, naturally causing considerable uneasiness among the other and earthly occupants of the house.

One night the man of the house braced himself up for a test. When he heard the footsteps ascend the stairs and approach his door, he opened it and stepped out into the hall, shutting and locking the door behind him. Instantly the sound in the hall ceased, but began immediately in the room he had left. He knew there could be no doubt about it, for there was a loose board in the floor, and every time the spook trod on that it gave a familiar squeak which it was accustomed to emit whenever a human being walked over it. This was a very interesting performance, and the excitement it caused roused the spooks to fresh exertion. They began to prance about the house with lights. Heavy footfalls and glancing lights appeared all over the house nearly every night, and all through the day the tramp, tramp, tramp was kept up in the sittingoom. It was becoming a very lively house to live in and to sieep in, and a somewhat uncomfortable

But the spooks were not yet at the end of their resources. One evening the lady of the house, who was not feeling quite well, owing to the supernatarally active condition of things around her, was mixing a quieting potion, when the spoon jumped out of the cup and fell upon the floor. At the same noment she heard a crash in a neighboring cupboard, and looking in there, found a tumbler with a hole pierced in it as if a pistol ball had been shot at it. Both these "manifestations" happened while the lady stood in a well-lighted room. After this display of power the spooks became more quiet. They had shown what they could do, and they went back to their tramping, leaving the spoons and tumblers in peace. A spook who treads heavily and carries a lantern is merely an unpleasant thing to have in the house, but when he takes to carrying a pistol he becomes dangerous, and we are not surprised to learn that after her experience with the spoon and the tumbler the lady of the house began to inquire for a "medrum" who might catch the troublesome visitors. The "medium" has not yet appeared, but she or he is likely to shortly, when the usual admission fee will doubtless be charged to witness the capture of the spooks in nightly "seances.'

The daughter of the house shows signs of turning medium "herself, for she has been able to see visible forms," one of which "appeared to be a nan of middle-age, with black hair and a long black beard." The dimensions of this spook's fee are not given but they will probably be described possibly photographed by the spirit process, in the next bulletins.

## PERSONAL.

old age in luxury on his large sheep-farm in Knox

Mrs. Bernard-Beere, the well-known English actress, is a god-daughter of William Makepeace Thackeray, who used to call her, when she was a very small child, "the little actress."

Ex-Governor Reuben E. Fenton has been spending some time in Southern California, and recently lectured in Santa Barbara for the benefit of the free public library of that place.

Augustus O. Bourn, the Republican candidate for Governor of Rhode Island, lives in a castellated stone structure overlooking the bay at Bristol. He is largely interested in the rubber works there.

One pleasant greeting arrived just too late to be read at the breakfast to Hear Barnay on Monday. It was a cable dispatch from Mr. Henry Irving, of London, addressed to Mr. Lawrence Barrett, New-York, and was worded as follows: "Loving greet-ing to you, Barnay, and friends. May our loves in-crease as our days grow."

The Crown Princess of Germany is an assidnous reader of English and Germau books and newspapers, and keeps herself well acquainted with all bat is going on in politics and society in both countries. She pays especial attention to all phases of radical and religious agitation, and never rejects without studying it a new idea, no matter how vio lently expressed in print. "One may fish for pearly in any waters," she explains; adding-"but I haven't found any yet." The anti-Semitic move-ment was exceedingly distasteful to her, and as a counterblast to Court-Pastor Stöcker's harangues she invited some prominent members of the Jewish community at Berlin to dinner, in violation of all tradition of court etiquette.

Camille Saint-Saëus, the eminent musician, who has just brought out a new opera, "Henri VIII.," in Paris, is new forty-eight years of age Two years ago he was elected a member of the French Institute. In manner he is correct, cold, retiring, and almost unamiable, so that he has few friends and is better known abroad by reputation than he is, personally, at home. He lives in plain rooms, with white furniture upholstered with red velvet, and on the walls fine paintings of his favorite masters. Bach, Beethoven, and Berrioz; and his apartments, although he is a re-lectant host, are daily througed with illustrious visitors, who wish to see and hear the man of whom Liszt said: "I and Saint-Saëns are the only two left in Europe who know how to play the plane."

Here is a bit of romance about Hortense Schnelder, the "Grand Duchesse de Gerolstein," who now, not many months after her marriage, is seeking a divorce from the Count de Bionne. Years ago, as Boulotte in "Barbe-Bleu," she used to eat real cherries, even though they were out of season. and had to be brought from afar at great expense. Every evening she would toss one of the sherrystones among the audience, where it would be eagerly snatched up by some admirer and preserved as a precious memento. One gentleman who was so as a precious memento. One gentleman who was so lucky as to catch one of the atones, instead of mounting it in a ring as was the fashion, planted it in his garden, and there grew from it a vigorous tree, which in a few years began bearing choice truit, a basket of which was thenceforth sent to the prima donna every year by her horticultural admirer. In time, Boulotte became the Countess de Bionne, and, mirabile dictu, the tree, which for some weeks had been languishing, died, and its last withered leaves dropped to the ground on the very day of her wedding.

WASHINGTON, March 20.-The President has not yet decided when he will leave Washington for a vacation or where he will go. It is probable, however, that he will remain here until after the visit of General Diaz, ex-President of Mexico, whom he wishes to officially receive, and that he will then join Secretary Folger at Fortress Monroe.

BRUNSWICK, Me., March 20.-Professor Gabriel Campbell, of Bowdoin College, has decided to accept the chair of Intellectual Philosophy at Dart-mouth College.

### GENERAL NOTES.

A rich Chinaman of Rock Springs, Wyoming, to whom his wife lately presented a fine box has been entertaining his friends with an exuberance corresponding to his joy. He invited 600 guests, in detachments of 150, to a feast which cost \$1,300 and made everybody dlunk"; and even then he was not satisfied but an nounced his intention to hold a second celebration the following week in Evanston and a third next month in San Francisco.

The Italian Government has published a fecree fixing April 12 as the date of the resumption of specie payments. The half lira, one lira, and two lira, notes will be payable in silver at all the State treasuries Notes of five lire and upward will be payable in silver and gold at the Central Treasury in Rome, and in the treasuries of Barl, Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Florence, Genoa, Leghorn, Messina, Milan, Naples, Palermo, Turin, Venice and Verona.

After a long consideration of means for stopping a ship suddenly when emergency requires, a German has adopted the principle of a recoil of a gun as the only feasible basis for experiment. He proposes to fasten on the front of the ship an immense ennou charged with some powerful explosive and ready to be fired by electricity at a moment's notice. He supposes that the recoil would exactly counterbalance the momentum of the ship, the armament, of course, being proportioned to the tonnage.

Hayseed in the hair is supposed to be the listinguishing mark of rural innocents who fall into the snares of city sharpers; but though aggravated cases of this kind are constantly reported, there is no evidence that hayseed has ever actually sprouted on such soil. But precisely that sight may yet be seen, for Martin Small, a well-known farmer in the English parish of Shapwick, lately found a considerable crop of grass Shapwick, lately found a considerable crop of grass-springing up all along the back of one of his sheep. It is conjectured that a long exposure to rain had caused the seeds, which might easily have been taken up from the hay with which the sheep was supplied, to germinate in its warm and dirty fleece.

If all the alleged survivors of the charge of the Light Brigade now living in the United States had actually shared in that glorious exploit the Russian army would have been annihilated on the spot; and recognizing only such as possess "authentic credentials" it is apparent that "all that were left of them, left of six hundred must have emigrated to this country. This observation is not intended to discredit the claims of Matthew Hamilton, a coal miner, living near West Lafayette, Ohio, whose scars have just been inspected by The Cincinnate

A few weeks ago David Williams, of Shenandoah, Penn., followed his wife to the grave, and as soon as he was snugly laid away a search began for \$11,000 which he was known to have left behind him. Thus far not a trace of the money has been found, and the search has been abandoned by the neighbors out of deference to a singularly alert and vicious ghost who has taken possession of the premises and already scared one young woman into fits, turned a belated traveller's hair white and made things generally unpleasant for a nightand made things generally dependent a magnetic watchman. One or two matter-of-fact people have suggested that the ghost is nothing more than an unscrappious adventurer who doesn't want to be interfered with while he is looking for the \$11.000; but this absurd conjecture has been received with the derision which it do-

Alaska is the better land toward which the iners of the West, in obedience to their passion for ew diggings, are setting their faces this spring. Already, it is said, a movement has begun which promises to become a stampede during the next few weeks. "A party of twenty," says a dispatch from Dendwood, Dak. to The Chicago Times, " leaves here the 1st of April. It will comprise some of the oldest and best miners of the guich, will be thoroughly equipped, and if there is gold to be found will find it. That the fever is widespread is illustrated by the fact that a pool of \$20,000 was raised flustrated by the fact that a pool of \$20,000 was raised this afternoon to defray the expenses of the party, many prominent business and professional men, unable to go, willingly subscribing to the fund. Of course, each sub-scriber "stands is "with whatever may be found. Let-ters received from Nevada report a prospective hegita-from the State. while the press of Colorado, Arizona, California and Montana give evidence that numbers are preparing to leave from those localities."

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THEATRICAL INCIDENTS. Mrs. Langtry acts in Pittsburg till the 22d, rests on the 23d, and appears in Youngstown on the 24th. Her first appearance in the character of Galalea will be made on March 27 at Cleveland.

Mr. Fred. Marsden's play of "Cheek" will be produced at Haverly's Theatre in May with Mr. Roland Reed in a conspicuous part. Mr. Keed is a comedian who has met with much favor in many cities in which he has produced this play.

Mr. Charles R. Thorne, the veteran actor and manager, has been engaged as a member of the Comley Dramatic Company, and he will impersonate Antoine Toff, in a new piece named "The Princess Chuck." Mr. Thorne is seventy-three years old, but still desires to be in harness.

Mr. George Edgar and his Shakespearian company will begin his dramatic season on August 27 at Chicago under the management of Mr. Maze Ed-Ex-Secretary Columbus Delano is spending his wards. "Othello," "King Lear," "Macbeth," etc., may be expected, in excellent scenic dress. Mr. Edgar-who comes of a very old dramatic family, early associated with the history of the American stage-has, both as manager and actor, given ample evidence of ability, earnestness, taste and conscientious liberality in the pursuit of the dramatic art. His efforts are sure to be made in the right spirit, and he will have the good wishes of a large class of the public for his substantial prosperity and the fulfilment of his honorable and single-minded ambition to excel as a Shakespearian actor.

Miss Genevieve Ward as Medea is one of the dramatic topics of the hour in London, where she has acted this trying part, at the Olympic Theatre. The London Times makes the following expressive and apt nments upon this subject: "Seneca and Corneille make Medea great and terrible by her enchantments. She looms large on their canvas as an unsexed monster of revengeful cruelty. Legouvé reverts to the more wo manly type conceived by Euripides-that of the barbarous wife and mother who is transformed into a fury only on. finding herself abandoned by a heartless adventurer. finding herself abandoned by a heartless adventurer. The Medea of Euripides, reproduced by Legouvé in a somewhat modified form, impresses us not by her flendishness, but by ner passion; and it is a triumph of art on the part of the Greek dramatist to make us pity his heroline even when she resolves to kill her own children, as the last means left her of wringing her seducer's hoars. Miss Ward excels in the largeness of gesture and leopard-like ferocity appertaining to one side of the character. The tendercess required to relieve such a terrible embodiment of Luman vindictiveness escapes her. Her love for Jason and her own children has a talse ring, and thus the full significance of her jesious fury on the one hand and of the depth of her maternal sacrifice on the other is missed." Mr. Florence, of whose rare and fine abilities

as a character-actor and a humorist the public has long had a delighted knowledge, is fortunate in his new drama, "The Old Stager," by Messrs. G. N. Jessop and W. Gill, lately produced in Baltimore. The News of that city describes it as follows: "A baronet's son marries an actress, and is discarded by his father. His aunt, Mrs. Montressor Magillicuddy, a warm-hearted woman, with a rich Irish brogue and plenty of money, befriends the couple. Plantagenet De Montmorency, an unfortunate heavy tragedian, afterward a fortunate manager, is associated with the young married pair in their poverty, and by his sympathetic efforts and makeshifts lightens their rdens, wins their hearts and finally shares their prosburdens, wins their hearts and finally shares their prospericy. In the end the bride turns out to be the longlost daughter of Magilliculdy, and the baronet, reconciled to the match, blesses her union with his son;

Plantagenet turns out to be the early lover of the goodheartest aunt mow a widow) and renews his suit and
marres her." The American says: "The dialogue is

bright and witty. 'Pompsnaughauger Park' was well
represented, and a real English dog-cars, with swell
livery, was driven on the stage. Mr. Forence's

'make-up' almost obliterates recollections of Slote and
Cuttle, and his high tragedy is high tragedy, such as the
part demands. Mrs. Forence was excellent. One of her
best points is made where her recollections of former
days in the ballet carry her into an essay of her former
phrometics. A very good piece of character-acting was
done by Mr. Hudson Liston, who played Sam Barker, a
gin-wrecked genius."

## MUSICAL NOTES.

An Easter Sunday concert is announced at the Academy of Music, at which Mme. Scalchi, Mile. Rossini and other members of Mr. Mapleson's company will

Mme. Albani, assisted by several excellent ar'ata, will give two concerts in Queen's Hall, Montreal, on March 27 and 29. A "monster reception" of Mine. Albani has been projected by her former townsmen. Every seat for both concerts was disposed of at the first day's sale. The London Times of March 7 says: "We

understand that the professional staff of the Royal Cel-lege of Music will include the following musiciaus: Violin, Mr. Henry Holmes, Mr. Gompertz; viola, Mr. Gibson; violoncello, Mr. Edward Howell; double bass, Mr. A. L. White; piano-forte, Mms. Arabella Goddard, Mr. Pauer, Mr. Franklin Taylor, Mr. John F. Barnetti organ, Mr. Walter Parratt, Mr. G. C. Martin; singing. Mme. Lind-Goldschmidt, Mr. Albert Visetti, Mr. H. C. Deacon, Miss Mazzucato; declamation, Mrs. Kendall composition and orchestral practice, Mr. C. Villiers Starford; counterpoint and organ, Dr. J. F. Bridge; choral practice and piano, Mr. Eaton Faning; musical h and composition, Dr. C. Hubert H. Parry; obce, Mr. George Horton; clarinet, Mr. H. Lazarus; horn, Mr. L. E. Mann; bassoon, Mr. W. B. Wotton; Italian langrage, Signer G. A. Mazzucato. The limits of age for scholar-ships have been fixed as follows: Composition—makes and females, twenty-one; plane-forte—makes, alghteen,